

From the Vermont Phoenix.

Messrs. Editors: I beg leave to offer through the medium of your Paper, a few facts for the consideration of its readers, in relation to the several candidates for State officers at the ensuing election. My first business is with the Jackson-Van Buren candidate for Governor, the Hon. William C. Bradley. This gentleman is pretty well known as an unsuccessful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Vermont. I know, and many of your readers know, that this is the third attempt of the aristocracy to distract the republican party, by the nomination of this man for the office of Governor. Finally in 1819 he was run by the Aristocracy against the regular republican candidate, the time-honored Gelush; and was signally beaten. Again in 1824 or 5-1 am not positive about the year, but think I am not mistaken about the fact—he was put in nomination by the same party against the venerable Butler, and in the true spirit of a demagogue, he sent an electioneering letter to the then Sheriff of Windham county, which was by him carried about and read to the people; thus in the fawning manner of Absalom endeavoring to wheedle the people out of their suffrages, and the republican party out of their attachment to their most faithful public servants. But he was again doomed to severe disappointment—Gov. Butler was elected by a triumphant majority. And now he is again in the field as the "spoils" candidate against Gov. Jenness the Shorham farmer, and emphatically the people's candidate at the ensuing election.

Gov. Jenness is deservedly popular with the people—a man of fine intellect—of undoubted integrity, and always an undeviating republican. I trust absalom will be found in the vocative again the first of September.

The candidate of the "spoils" party for Lt. Gov. is Mr. John S. Pettibone of Manchester; a politician constructed on the true swivel principle, having a wonderful alacrity at turning. He has "boxed the compass" within these few years, always endeavoring to keep his head towards the popular gale—first a violent Whig—then a flaming Antislaveryist—and now he has quartered himself on the "spoils" party, who have greedily taken him up as their candidate for Lt. Governor; and I must say I think the candidate every way worthy the support of the party.

Of Mr. Camp, the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, I have only to say, he is a lawyer of eminence in the north part of the State, well known to the representatives of the people in the Legislature for several years past and doubtless the freemen will indicate their sense of his merits at the ballot boxes.

Of Mr. Cleaves, the "spoils" candidate for Treasurer, I know nothing, and shall therefore say nothing. Mr. Clark of Danville has been thrice elected to the office of Treasurer, and I have never heard from any party complaint of his want of capacity or fidelity in the discharge of the duties of his office.

In conclusion, I venture to predict, Messrs. Editors, that the *Shorham Farmer* will receive such a vote from the Yeomanry of Vermont at the coming election, as has not been given to any candidate for Governor for the last ten years.

N. C. VERRILL.

Michigan. The Legislature of Michigan convened at Detroit on the 11th instant. On the same day Gov. Mason transmitted a message, in which after recapitulating the provisions of the act of Congress for the admission of that territory into the Union, he comments, in language of some severity, on the course pursued by Congress in reference to the boundary between this new State and Ohio, which he denounces as a "dismemberment of their territory." After giving vent to feelings of indignation at this alleged invasion of the rights of the people of Michigan, he changes his angry tone in to one of more characterized by moderation, prudence and foresight; recommending his fellow citizens to pause before resolving on what must be the only alternative left them should they refuse to enter the Union on the conditions prescribed, viz. to remain without the confederacy, and maintain their present bounds against all encroachments. He suggests the question whether no sacrifice is due to the character and welfare of the nation, whether more can be obtained from the fears of a future Congress than has been conceded by the last; and whether they shall not present to the world an example of compromise of feeling and opinion dictated by a spirit of patriotic forbearance. He comforts himself by the consideration that the question is finally to be left with the people, with whom he pledges himself to go at all hazards, be their decision what it may.

From the Richmond Whig.

"BOUQUET UP, SNA! BOUQUET UP!" So said Mr. Randolph of Mr. Crawford's friends, and so with much greater reason may the friends of State rights exclaim in reference to the universal disposition to look to the Federal Government for office and distinction. The multifarious offices, the lucrative salaries, the high sounding titles in the patronage of the Federal Government, or rather the Executive Chief, makes him a king in effect, and the ambition and the avaricious his docile subjects.

The Federal Government has bought up, and its accumulating patronage will enable it yet more to purchase up, the best talents of all the States.—Look at its more recent demonstrations.

From the United States Telegraph.

Gov. rurs of States.—Wilson Lumpkin, of Geo. and William Carroll, of Tennessee, have been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Commissioners for settling claims, under the 17th article of the Treaty with the Cherokees.

Gov. Dickerson of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Gov. Wolf, Comptroller of the Treasury.

Gov. Stokes of N. Carolina, commissioners to treat with the Indians.

Gov. Dunklin of Missouri, Surveyor General of Wisconsin.

How long will it be before the State Governors will be regularly looking up to the Executive of the General Government for their share of the "spoils?"

Seaside.—Silas Holden, a friend and associate of the late Mark Winslow, a brother of the notorious Mrs. Chapman, committed suicide in the Leverett street jail, Boston, on the 24 inst. Winslow, his associate in crime, set the example to Holden by terminating his existence in prison some few months ago. Holden was a native of Leicester, Mass. and the son of a revolutionary officer; but left his home in early youth, and has ever since been in league with felons and counterfeiters.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Land Payment Circular. The Treasury circular which we received by express and published on Wednesday (published in the Herald last week) is another experiment upon the all healing power of those precious "constitutional" metals, gold and silver. To preserve a sound currency, prevent fraud, and keep the public lands out of the hands of speculators, the land agents are forbidden to take any thing in payment for the lands except gold and silver, and certificates of bank deposits endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Now it is probably supposed at Washington that the speculators are all "up a tree." Poor fellows! They got along bravely when they could get a deposit Bank to certify that they had money there when they had none, but now they must pay down the premium.

Well, if Gen. Jackson can stop the speculators, we do not care a fig! though we cannot comprehend the immense advantage of shutting out our own citizens from making a profit on the public domain, by buying from the government and selling to emigrants at what the lands are fairly worth.—If there are five tracts worth ten or twenty times the government price for agriculture, or ten thousand times that price as city sites, we should be quite as well satisfied to put the difference between the government price and the actual worth into the pockets of our own enterprising and sagacious citizens, as into the pockets of the foreigners, who are crowding to our shores. It was once considered favor enough to foreigners, that they had even and equal privileges with citizens; but now, it seems, they are to be special favorites of government, and our own citizens are to be manacled that foreigners may fill their pockets with the public property. Still as we said, if the government can stop speculation in the public lands, we have no particular sympathy for the speculators. We dare say they will take care of themselves. But we do regret to see such ignorance of currency as this circular displays, go forth from our government in the face of the world, to be laughed at by every man who understands the subject. What do men go to the banks for, but to borrow, and because they have no money? If a bank chooses to trust a customer with a certificate that he has money deposited, that certificate is money. It is itself the fact which it certifies. Again, the Secretary, by order of the President, directs, that when certificates are given of deposits to be used in the payment of public lands, the certificate shall state that what part of the money deposited was "actually paid in gold and silver and in bank notes." Surely the Secretary knows, whether the President has thought of the matter or not, that it is perfectly immaterial with any man who makes a deposit Bank in New York, whether he does it in gold, silver, or paper. Every thing is payable in specie. All bank paper here, is convertible instantly into specie. The depositor has only to demand specie at one Bank and carry it to another or of the Paying Teller of the deposit Bank, and then carry it to the Receiver Teller at the other end of the counter, and his deposit is all in specie. The same will be true of deposit Banks at the West. If a speculator takes with him drafts on a Western Deposit Bank, those drafts are payable in specie, gold and silver, the "constitutional currency." At the utmost, he has only to get his specie from the Bank and carry it to the land office, if that is in a separate building, and leave it there to be sent by the Receiver back to the Bank again. It is thus by rolling specie across the street, and then rolling it back, that the Constitution is to be preserved, the public money made safe, the currency rendered secure, and the public lands wrested from the grasp of American speculators and reserved for European emigrants.

The price of the public lands was reduced in order that the lands might be the more readily purchased by actual settlers. But the measure, as any man of sense might have seen, only sharpened the appetites of speculators, and enabled them to buy as much more land as the price was made less. If the lands had been put up to ten dollars an acre, it would probably have checked speculation.—There is no other way to check it. And why should it be checked. If speculators burn their fingers, they are not Gen. Jackson's fingers. If the community run mad, the only way to restore them to reason is, to let them run, until out of breath and exhausted they are compelled to stop. The speculators will get land enough to cloy them one day, and it would not be strange if some tracts for which the government now pockets \$1 25 per acre, should be sold ten years hence to poor emigrants at half the money. The mania will cure itself if it is let alone; but all the doctors in creation cannot cure it. If all the gold and silver in the country were to be rolled over forty times, or carried ten miles and brought back again, it would not produce the least effect on the land speculations.

Appropriations at the late session of Congress. A report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 6th inst. is published by the Secretary of the Senate, agreeably to an order of that body previous to the adjournment, and states the following facts:—The aggregate amount of the general appropriations for the year 1836, is \$34,577,018 96. The entire charges on the treasury for 1836, ascertained and estimated, are as follows:—

Appropriations outstanding Jan. 1836,	\$6,725,990
do permanent, charged to 1836,	3,913,670
do general, passed 1836,	34,577,018
do private, passed 1836,	250,000
	\$47,467,678

The whole means to meet these charges, ascertained and estimated, are,

Am't already rec'd and paid towards them,	\$11,231,177
Am't received and on hand, including amount in treasury, Jan. 1,	31,652,464
Am't expected to be received during the residue of the year,	15,000,000
	\$47,883,641

This (says the Secretary of the Treasury) would leave in the treasury an excess of \$14,495,963 of means beyond the charges; but the appropriations have been made so late the present year, that the excess of money in the treasury, beyond the sum then actually expended, must be much larger, and though it cannot be computed with accuracy, will probably exceed \$27,000,000.—*Alb. Argus.*

Virginia.—The Whigs of Virginia have held a second state convention, and repudiated their former nomination of Judge White for the Presidency. They now espouse Harrison for President and John Tyler of Virginia for Vice President.—*Vt. Phoenix.*

It will be seen by the following official despatch from General Scott to the War Department, that the Creek war is likely to be brought to a close, without much blood shed. This happy result to be attributed to the excellent disposition made by General Scott.

From the Globe of July 19th.

Extract from Gen. Scott's official despatch to the War Department of 24 July, 1836.

"HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
Fort Mitchell, July 2, 1836."

"Sir: Since my last letter, I have been down the river to organize the service as far as Irwinton and to put the disposable force of Georgia, after nearly doubling the guards on the left bank of the river, handsomely in the field. I am now but just emerged from the Creeks and swamps to the South and Southwest. The Georgians moved in two columns, with three small battalions of U. S. artillery, under Major Pierce, Lomax, and Erving. I retained the immediate command of one of these columns, and gave the other to Maj. Gen. Sanford. The two amounted to about 1200 men. We moved with pack horses, the country being so deluged with rain that no wagons could accompany either column. I shall be back at Rowles tonight (by means of a steamboat,) where I will receive Gen. Sanford's report. I saw no recent trail of more than two or three Indians, which seems directed towards this place or Tuskegee, no doubt for the purpose of surrendering.

"One hostile warrior only we picked up, who declared that he was going in to give himself up.

"The number of hostile warriors now here in confinement is about 450, most of them with their families. The whole number of prisoners at Tuskegee, the Alabama and friendly Indian Camps west of this, Major General Jessup is enabled to give me with accuracy. He thinks there might have been yesterday about 350 warriors at those places besides women and children, and the party of Neah-Mico 150, whom I desired him some days ago to cause to be disarmed. This service will probably be performed to day.

"I enclose a note from Major General Patterson to Major General Jessup, which shows that 100 warriors may be added to the foregoing number, including a noted leader, Jim Henry.

"I received yesterday a letter from Col. Henderson, who is engaged in erecting a shed, &c. on this of the river, at the head of summer navigation, for the reception of army supplies from New Orleans. It contains this paragraph—"I am led to believe that the position you directed my command to occupy, has been productive of important results.—The day after the expedition of our two companies and part of Captain Lowe's troop, 250 of the hostile Indians, men, women, &c. belonging to Jim Henry's band surrendered to Gen. Watson without firing a gun."

"It is now thought by the best informed, that there cannot now be in the late Creek country more than from forty to sixty hostile warriors. Some of these have sent word that they will soon be here, and are probably only delayed by the swell in the Euchece creek, which renders it difficult to pass.

"A few minutes after my arrival at Rowles, fifteen miles above Irwinton, on the 25th ult., two Indian trails, leading to Florida, were reported to me—one three and a half, the other one and a half miles below me, and respectively one and two days old. Not a minute was lost in organizing two detachments of horse to give pursuit. I have a note from Col. Beall, who commanded one of the detachments, (three companies and six friendly Indians, with subsistence for four days) from which I am afraid that he halted at Fort Gaines, and hearing that the fugitives were killing the inhabitants of Baker county, contented himself with sending thirty men to their assistance, instead of marching with his whole force, about 175 men. He was instructed specially and minutely in a letter written with his own hand, never to give up the pursuit till stopped by starvation. I have better hopes of the other detachment, commanded by an excellent partisan, Capt. Jennings. No report is received from him. It was expected, however, that the two trails would unite and the two detachments become one. I think that no other party has got across the river, and such are now the numbers, (since the Georgians got their arms) and the vigilance displayed on the other side, that it would seem impossible for emigrating parties to escape into Florida.

"I believe that there has hardly been a sharp skirmish on this side of the river, whilst there have been many hot encounters on the Georgia bank.—The latter were made by the more desperate of the enemy, and in every instance, probably, to cover the passage of families endeavoring to emigrate to Florida, or to capture the horses, provisions, &c. necessary to facilitate emigration. Partial successes were obtained by the enemy in several of those affairs; in others they were repulsed; and in all it was seen that to escape with families, packs, &c. would be extremely hazardous. Consequently the Hitechees have generally sent in or abandoned their families, and with a few individuals of other tribes have finally, by some extraordinary neglect at and below Rowles, succeeded in getting to Chattahoochee.

"The general surrender, in most cases voluntary of the enemy, may be attributed to many movements and arrangements on our part. It was known that large forces were gathering all around the country; the river was early guarded by the Georgians, aided by two well armed steamers crossing up and down. One of these destroyed many canoes, rafts, &c. Major Gen. Sanford crossed the bridge at Columbus, and took up his camp four miles farther, early in June; and although he had about 2000 enemies near, with but 400 armed, the enemy thought all Georgia was pouring into their country. About the same time Maj. Gen. Jessup made his entry into the heart of the nation with a large force of Alabamians and friendly Indians.—This latter movement precipitated and favored a general surrender.

"I shall necessarily be absent from this place, after a few minutes, to complete arrangements below, for two days. As it is the centre of correspondence and business, I shall return at the end of that time.

"Brigadier Gen. Moore, of this state, whose basis of operations has been Irwinton, is placed by my order below the south branch of the Cow-aggie, extending himself far to the right and left. I shall instruct him to send a company of horse as far as the southwest pea river. He appears from his movements and correspondence, to be an officer of much merit. His force, mostly mounted, consists of 1300 men.

"I shall direct Maj. Gen. Sanford to keep out small detachments on the branches of the Cow-aggie and on the Hatchee Chubbree, to precipitate the surrender of small parties of the enemy yet out. Gen. Jessup will take measures of a similar character on the upper parts of those streams which are nearer to his depots at Tuskegee, &c.

"I have twice written to the Gov. of Florida in great detail. The copy of my last letter is herewith enclosed, and I would send a copy of the other, but that I am separated from my books and papers.

"A copy of an order is enclosed respecting the West Tennesseeans.

"I have directed Maj. Gen. Jessup to post two small battalions of artillery (here) in position on the post road from Columbus to Tuskegee. This will be done in a few days, and I have caused the agent of the General Post Office to be advised of the directions.

"In my return to this place, I shall open a correspondence with Brigadier Gen. Wool, and hope soon to be able to spare him the detachment of U. S. Marines, and some companies of Georgia and Alabama volunteers, should they be needed in the Cherokee country.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.
Brigadier General Jones,
Adjutant General of United States Army."

General Scott. General Scott arrived at Norfolk on Sunday last, on his way to Washington. His order, on surrendering the command of the army engaged in the Creek war to General Jessup is given in the Charleston papers. It is dated Columbus Geo. July 7th, and commences as follows:—

"Major Gen. Scott has been called to Washington, and the command of this army devolves, from the publication of this Order, on Major General Jessup, to whom, in future, all reports and applications will be made.

The Creek war, though yet to be wound up, may be considered as virtually over. Two parties of the hostile Indians, which have escaped to this side of the Chattahoochee are now hotly pursued. The larger of those parties is shut up in a swamp, and from the strength of Col. Beall's detachment, and under Capt. Jennings, and the reinforcement sent hence under Major Hoxie, a capture of the whole body of the fugitives seems to be inevitable. The other hostile party will, probably, from the measures in operation, share the same fate. In the late Creek country, the number of the enemy to be captured or forced to surrender, is considered quite considerable."

The remainder of the document is occupied with acknowledgments for the aid of the Governor of Georgia, and with commendatory notices of the different officers and companies engaged in the campaign.

Texas. Texas has generally been represented a second Eden—a land flowing with milk and honey with a soil rich as the alluvions of the Mississippi, and the climate even and mild as that of Italy. A letter from one of the U. S. troops at Camp Sabine gives a very different account of it. He says the weather is oppressively hot nearly the whole time from June to October, and that the country is by no means free from the diseases prevalent in the valley of the Mississippi.

The mosquitoes abound, and millions of reptiles of beautiful and hideous variety—snakes and lizards of various orders, tarantulas, and scorpions of all sizes, bugs, bees, wasps, ticks, and an almost imperceptible little bug called the red bug, or as termed by the negroes, ch-gars, or jiggers, as (for the bite of them almost makes one dance a jig.) The bite of these little wretches in the first instance causes the flesh to look as if a drop of boiling water had fallen upon it, it begins to be inflamed directly, and a most intolerable itching is produced. On examining the spot you will perceive that the insect has worked itself under the skin, and eaten out a little cavity like a cell.

Massacre of Indians in Illinois. The St. Louis Republican of July 5th, says: "We have seen a Mr. Jesse Ray, of Jefferson county, in this state, just returned from a visit to Kentucky, who informs us that a quarter of a mile of Paris, in Edgar county, Illinois, at the place where they had encamped, he saw 12 Indians who had been slain by the inhabitants of the town. The party on their arrival at that point consisted of 14 men, who had obtained whiskey from the people of the town and were intoxicated and noisy. In the attack, twelve of the number were shot, and the surviving two were pursued through the woods. The Indians, it seems, were going up the Wash, and were all mounted, but had left their horses at the camp. We could not learn to what tribe they belonged. The number of white men assembled at the scene of slaughter was about 60; they were mostly intoxicated, and threatened a like fate to all Indians who should come to or pass through their country."

ITEMS.

We learn from the *Fredericksburg Arena* that Mr. Madison has left ready for the Press to which it will forthwith be given, a report of the proceedings of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, taken at the time, with notes, &c. together with a compendious history of the events connected with that most important era in our national existence. The work, it is said, will be comprised in two large octavo volumes, and will be published simultaneously in this country and in England. To the statesmen and politicians of our country this work must be of great value.—*Vt. Phoenix.*

With the exception of legacies to the amount of \$13 000, (including one of \$1500 to the University of Virginia and another of \$4000 to the American Colonization Society, of which he was President,) Mr. Madison has left his whole estate to Mrs. Madison, who is constituted sole executrix of his will.—*Id.*

A Post Office is established in Dummerston, Vt. on the route from Brattleboro to Newfane, by the name of West Dummerston, of which Ziba Howard is Postmaster.—*Id.*

***Circumstances** which have come to light since the acquittal of young Robinson on the charge of having murdered Ellen Jewett, shows that he was a most licentious, profligate, and depraved character—familiar with vice in all its varieties; and there is no longer a doubt that he was guilty of the crime with which he was charged.—*Mer. Journal.*

Vermont Academy for the Insane. We are happy to announce that the Trustees of this institution have fixed upon a location, which, so far as we know, meets the approbation of our citizens, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to the public generally. They have purchased the beautiful situation in this village lately the residence of Joseph Fessenden, Esq. deceased, together with nearly fifty acres of the adjoining meadow. Retired, yet in the immediate vicinity of the village, the land of the best quality, the grounds tastefully laid out, and ornamented with many rare and valuable trees, shrubs and flowers, it seems to be eminently calculated for an Asylum and Retreat for the Insane.—*Brattleboro Phoenix.*

Chap. Preaching.—The annual expense of the English Church is only thirty-one millions seven hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Bill of Costs.—The select men of Belchertown, Mass. have presented the following bill of costs to the widow of Mr. Kingsley Swift of Whately, who was killed by lightning in that town two or three weeks since:—

Burying two dead horses	\$3 00
Keeping the corpse one night	2 00
White pine coffin	4 00
Incidental expenses	1 00
	\$12 00

The widow was unable to meet the demand, and her neighbors generously paid it for her. We hope people who expect to be knocked over by lightning will keep without the precincts of Belchertown.—*Northampton Cour.*

Dressing Accident. On July 11, 1836, Chester, son of David Parkhill of Cornwall, Vt. while engaged with his father in digging sand from a sand bank the sand caved in upon him, burying him about 4 feet under the earth, which immediately put an end to his existence. He was a lovely, promising youth, of about 14 years of age, beloved by all his friends and associates. Let this occurrence be a warning to all people to beware of the danger of such places.—*Com.*

Printers in New York and Ohio are requested, &c.

MARRIED.

In Chittenden, by G. Newell, Esq. Mr. Alanson Wainwright of Salisbury, to Miss Laura Duke, of the former place.

DIED.

In this village, on the 21st inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, relict of the late Capt. William Jenkins, aged 86.

In this village, this morning (July 25th,) Elias Cornelius, son of Mr. J. C. Hurdock, aged 4 years.

In Salem, N. Y. 14th inst. widow Margaret Cleveland, 91.

Printer's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, whose demands have been barred by the statute of limitations are requested to come forward and make payment or renew the claims—and we should feel very grateful for a little ready cash on demands that have been due one to four years.

PRINTER, Herald Office.

STRAYED.

FROM Rufus Crowley's Pasture, in Mount-holly, on the 2d inst. a light BAY MARE, six years old, short dock and white on the nose. Said mare had on a light Poke when she went away—whenever will return or give information where said mare may be found to the subscriber or to Rufus Crowley in Mountholly, shall be generously rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

CLIFFORD HARRISS.

July 21, 1836.

JOINERS TOOLS.

JUST received by JAMES BARRETT, Jr. a variety of moulding and Bench TOOLS, which will be sold at fair prices.

Rutland, July 25, 1836.

BURT & MASON

HAVE just received for sale LEGHORN FLATS and fine Dunstable and open STRAW BONNETS. INDIA RUBBER CLOTH for Carriage Tops, Curtains, Boots, &c.

ALSO:—FASHIONABLE HATS.

STANLEYS IRON WARE—a full assortment.

Rutland July 25th, 1836.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Rutland, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

SAMUEL FOSTER, late of Mt. Tabor, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 6th day of June last, being allowed by said court for that purpose—we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of Lydia Foster in Mt. Tabor, on the 15th day of November next, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day.

BENJ. BARNES, JACOB HILDRETH, DAVID SAWYER, Commrs.

Dated at Puttsford, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1836.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Rutland, commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

JAMES KIMBALL, late of Rutland, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 4th day of July inst. being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the Store of H. N. Gookin & Co. in Rutland, on the first Mondays in September and October next, from 1 o'clock until 4 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

SAMUEL GRIGGS, H. N. GOOKIN, Commrs.

Dated at Rutland, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1836.